

Kansas to be curtailed by fair proportions till she admitted into the Union.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) did not believe Jefferson had five thousand inhabitants.

Mr. McCLELLAND responded that his friend was not on any subject, and urged his plan for destroying polygamy by dividing the Territory between Pike's Peak and Nevada, and bringing the Mormons under the influence of a moral class of people.

Mr. LAMAR (Dem., Miss.) had no doubt as to the power of Congress to suppress polygamy and felony of all kinds in the Territories. He had been asked, if polygamy be suppressed, may not the Republicans seize upon the principle and suppress slavery? But the cry of humanity, order, labor, and equator sovereignty are all pretexts, made to play their subtle parts in the great drama against the South. There was no way to meet the question before them, but by looking the fact and considering it on its merits. He never heard of a restraining army inspiring terror or respect in a pursuing foe. The South must look to herself for her own protection. He maintained, in opposition to Messrs. McClelland and Eubank, that there is nothing in the practice and history of legislation over the national territory which forbids the exercise of the power in question. The right of Congress to legislate over the Territories, to revise their legislation, to reverse it, to amend the organic law, to repeal their acts, and punish offenses within the Territories, has been asserted from the foundation of the Government to the present day. The best way to get rid of this question was to authorize the President to buy out the Mormon possessions.

Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.) repudiated entirely the idea that there is an analogy between the crime of Polygamy and the institution of Slavery, as the latter exists at the South. He was opposed to the bill, for the reason that Congress could not interfere in the manner proposed while the organic act exists, and by which the power to make local laws is delegated to the Legislative Assembly. We have already spent twenty millions to preserve peace in Utah. If this bill pass, we had better make the appropriation fifty millions to inaugurate a civil war, for the bill will break out all around. There was no necessity for passing a direct law, which would be impracticable. Let the power of the people of Utah to legislate be withdrawn and transferred to come other body, which will not exercise it so as to shock the moral sense.

Mr. OLIN (Rep., N. Y.) addressed the House in support of the bill, and against the various amendments offered to it. He showed that Congress has full power to pass the law in question; that even the Dred Scott case recognized and admitted the power of Congress to govern the Territories with a complete limitation on the power by the Constitution; that among those limitations was found no restriction on the power of Congress to prohibit this practice of polygamy. Finally, he entered his protest against the doctrine of squatter or popular sovereignty, that it seemed to him Providence had permitted the people of Utah to grow up in our midst, and that it was the duty of Congress to put a standing rebuke against the madness and folly of abdicating the power of Congress over the Territories.

During a colloquy between Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) and Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.), the former said John Wesley spoke of Slavery as the sum of all evils.

Mr. JENKINS (Dem., Va.) inquired, "Do you say so?"

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I said Wesley said so.

Mr. JENKINS—Do you say so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am very much of that opinion.

Mr. JENKINS—Then you declare a lie.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards.

[Sensation.]

Mr. JENKINS (in his seat) was understood to say, "I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) remarked, if the bill had passed simply to annul certain laws of Utah establishing polygamy, he would vote for it without hesitation; but it went far beyond that, and proposed to create and punish an offense in every other Territory in the Union.

He said that the policy of the Federal Government, from the beginning, to delegate to the organized Territories legislation upon all rights subjects of legislation, criminal as well as civil, reserving, till 1854, the right of revising and disapproving of acts of legislation. Slavery in the Territories for many years excepted; in 1850 the doctrine of non-intervention as to that subject also had been as distinctly avowed as the principle of adjustment measures of that year. He read an extract from Clay's report in 1850, asserting that doctrine. It had been distinctly embodied in all the acts of Congress upon that subject, and it was the duty of Congress to maintain it. He said that the bill proposed to annul certain laws of Utah establishing polygamy, he would vote for it without hesitation; but it went far beyond that, and proposed to create and punish an offense in every other Territory in the Union.

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Latest Doings of the Legislature.

Special Diet, which to the N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3—11:30 p. m.

The Police bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 8 to 12, after striking out the provision in regard to running.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the Ames-House bill.

Mr. Conkling, from the Special Committee, reported the Wharfage bill favorably, with an amendment favoring canal-boats, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The South and West street Railroad bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 79 to 8.

The corporation in this regard was Charles W. Durant, John Butler, Jr., Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, John A. Cook, James C. Kennedy, Thomas C. Durant, Benjamin F. Bruce, Edward R. Phelps, James S. Slayter, Augustus L. Brown, John De La Montaigne, Myron H. Clark, Wm. S. Russell, Wm. R. Stewart, Henry Regley, O. H. Sheldon, James S. Leach.

The bill to confirm Geo. Law's Ninth-avenue Railroad grant passed, by a vote of 77 to 5. This makes nine railroad charters which have passed the Assembly.

The General Appropriation bill was amended by cutting down the appropriation for the City Hospital, from \$22,500 to \$10,000, and passed.

The Supply bill will probably be reported to-morrow. It will be quite lean, compared with ordinary Supply bills.

The Special Committee to whom was referred Mr. Webster's bill to amend the City Charter, will probably report to-morrow or next day, substituting the Charter heretofore reported from the Committee on Cities and Villages, for Mr. Webster's bill. Should they so report, the bill will probably pass the Assembly.

Just before the adjournment, Mr. Van Horn offered a resolution of congratulation at the recent triumph of Republican principles in Connecticut, over the combined cohorts of the Slave Democracy.

Cassius M. Clay and the People of Madison, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay publishes to-day an appeal to the people of Madison County, against the Revolutionary Committee of that county, from whom he escaped denunciation by a small majority last Tuesday, and who were against his case again yesterday. He says he advised Hanson and his associates to leave; that he has discountenanced the Radicals; but that if the Republicans are attacked, they will defend themselves. His appeal embraces a letter signed by Frank Bland and George Holley, in which they cry the troubles did not originate about Hanson, but because George West, who was sick of contempt, was maltreated, and his daughter insulted with gross language. Mr. Clay concludes as follows:

"You may be strong enough to overpower me, but you cannot drive me from the duty I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fall, I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all long-cherished associations, if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, and these States shall at last be free."

Private advice intimates apprehensions of further trouble.

Municipal Election.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

At the municipal election to-day, Lynde, Dem., was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their Controller and City Attorney. The Republicans elect their Treasurer by from two to four hundred majority.

Elmira Charter Election.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

At the charter election here to-day, the Democrats elected nearly their entire ticket.

Election in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

At the election held yesterday for city and ward officers, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect nine Councilmen, and the Republicans eight.

The Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the Superintendent's residence.

Election in Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The Opposition elect their Mayor, Marshal, and five Councilmen, and the Democrats one Councilman and the balance of the city officers.

The Connecticut Victory.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The Republican Club of this city are fitting congratulatory in honor of Gov. Buckingham's election in Connecticut.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

Two of the subordinate officers of the Knights of the Golden Circle published a card, denouncing Gen. Brice, the Commander-in-Chief, as an impostor. About 1,500 men are enrolled here under the representation that plenty of money will be furnished to assist James in Mexico, and others in aid, land grants, &c., in return. This induced many to join, but there is no evidence yet of any bona fide movements.

Portland Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The Municipal Election at Portland, to-day, resulted in the election of Joseph Howard, Democrat, for Mayor, over J. Jewett, Republican, by 48 majority. The Democrats also elected 4 out of the 7 Aldermen, and 12 out of the 21 Councilmen.

Mechanical and Agricultural Association.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer \$50,000 in premiums at the next Fair, and it is probable that \$4,000 or \$5,000 more, in private awards, will be added by the citizens. A premium of \$1,500 will be given for the best stallion. Direct importations from Belgium are already received, and others are expected. No effort will be spared to make this Fair excel all previous ones.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

It was officially announced in Parliament last night that the Prince of Wales would visit England on his visit to America before the 10th of July.

Injunctions.

PATRICK, N. J., Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

Preliminary injunctions were granted to-day by Judge Dickinson against Dunham and Staats, and John Smalley, in favor of Howard and others, for infringement of Ketchum's patents for harvesting machines.

Arizona News.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

The Arizona correspondent of The Republican says that the people in the Western part of the Territory are averse to the formation of a Provisional Government.

Riot in the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

LAST evening a riot occurred, after the closing of the polls, in Grand street, near Tenh, Eastern District. A drunken fellow, named Patrick Quinn, one of the "Battle Row" boys, was arrested by Sergeant Sherman and Officer Barnes of the Sixth Precinct, charged with disorderly conduct and attempting to incite a riot. Some 25 or 30 of his companions made an onset upon the officers for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, seeing which, a number of citizens came to the assistance of the officers, and a general fight ensued. During the melee, the officers threw their prisoner upon a feed-wagon, and started for the station-house, the prisoner all the while kicking, striking, bling, and struggling to free himself, and the clubs seeming to have no soothing effect upon his hard shell. The companions of the prisoner followed on, knocking down every citizen they met on the sidewalk, and hurling stones at the officers. One of the stones knocked off Sergeant Sherman's cap, and took effect upon the driver of the vehicle. Coming near the station-house, the rioters dispersed. Some of them are known, and will be arrested.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, ALBANY, April 3, 1860.

The morning proceedings were devoid of interest. The following bills were referred back, with power to report complete:

To abolish the New-York Alma-House Department. To incorporate the New-York Dyckman Library.

To amend the Revised Statutes